

# McGill Daily

VOL. VIII. No 2.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1918.

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## COLLEGE YEAR INAUGURATED BY DR. MOYSE

Principal Peterson Unavoidably Absent.

TOLD OF KHAKI COLLEGE.

Vice-Principal Spoke to His Forty-first Freshmen Class.

Yesterday afternoon saw the college year inaugurated when the opening address was delivered in the lecture theatre of the Chemistry Building. In the absence in England of the Principal, Sir Wm. Peterson, Chas. E. Moyse, LL.D., the vice-principal and dean of the Faculty of Arts was the speaker. The theatre was well-filled, a considerable number of first year students being present as in former years.

The speaker opened his address by stating that although not in the best of health he felt that he had to keep faith with the University and speak a few words of welcome to the students. Since the delivery of the last inaugural address a year ago, the face of the war had changed almost completely. One of our poets at the beginning of the conflict had said that the Hun was at the gate; now it might be said that we were getting near the gates of the Hun. And we were at the gates of the Hun, went on the Vice-Principal, because nothing had shaken our fortitude, even at the darkest hour—and we had had many dark hours. The Empire had refused to acknowledge the signs of defeat, had gone on in spite of them, and now the end was in sight.

The present class of first year men was the forty-first, said Dean Moyse into whose faces he had looked. He supposed that they had their own idea of a University. The speaker stated that he himself could not define the term. One idea of a University was that it was a place in which all things were taught, but he hoped that this definition was not a correct one. The old conception was that a University was a place to which men might come from any and all parts of the world for their education.

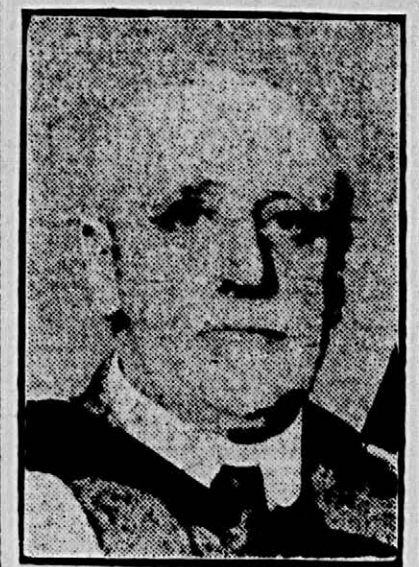
An idea that was prevalent at the present time was that it was only a modern university that took up professional subjects. This idea was wrong. There were some old universities which took up nothing but professional subjects.

Addressing the first year students, the Vice-Principal said, "You have come to an old university of high reputation. It was not, he went on, a large one as modern universities went, although it had been a mediaeval one, it might have been considered large. It was of the quality, not of the size, that they must think, and if they did this they would find themselves satisfied. McGill was a non-provincial university, and that meant a good deal. This fact put our college in possession of a great fundamental power, from which many other universities were debarred.

The speaker then quoted an extract from the Montreal Gazette of September 14, 1854, which gave an enthusiastic description of McGill, dwelling upon the large staff in the following words, "In the Faculty of Arts there are five professors and one lecturer, the duties of which are all confided to able hands, and in that of Law one professor and two lecturers on the different branches of that great science ensure efficiency. The extract went on to say that while there was much cause for congratulation, there was also not a little for grumbling at the little interest taken by the general public in the progress of the University. Every community should send in its quota of students, and financial aid in the form of donations and legacies should be forthcoming. A comparison was drawn between the assistance given their colleges by the French-Canadian population and that

Continued on page 2

DELIVERED INAUGURAL ADDRESS.



Chas. E. Moyse, LL.D., Vice-Principal.

## RED AND WHITE MEN HAD WORK OUT YESTERDAY

Half Back Line Worries Hughes. SQUAD LOOSENING UP.

More Players are Required to Give Team Good Practice.

The Red and White football team had another good practice at the Stadium yesterday afternoon, and although the turnout was not as large as on the previous day it was quite satisfactory. There were practically no newcomers at the workout, and several men who had showed up favorably on Monday failed to appear yesterday. "Monty" Laing and "Boss" were on hand at an early hour and worked untiringly throughout. The squad is now beginning to loosen up, and from now until the opening game work of a more strenuous nature will be done. The great source of worry to Coach Hughes at the present time is the half back line. There appears to be plenty of candidates for this division of the team, but with the exception of Heney, Notman and one other man, none have shown startling form. Heney does not seem to be able to secure the right direction with his punts consistently, and this feature of his work will require considerable improvement. Notman's inexperience is one of the main drawbacks to his ability as a football player. He handles himself in impressive style, and it is hoped that Coach Hughes will succeed in instilling him with the necessary confidence which goes to make a star.

Lifshin, who showed up well on Monday, was not present during the first part of the practice at least. Lifshin is a sturdy player, a good tackler, a good catch, and would probably be a fixture on the team if he would only turn out to the practices steadily. An effort will probably be made by Coach Hughes to-day to have him out again, as he has had experience with the Syracuse University football team, and would be a valuable addition to the Red and White.

Kennedy, of the High School, who hurt his shoulder at practice last week, was on hand again yesterday. Kennedy will probably make an attempt to land a place on the back division, and if he should show the required degree of efficiency, he would easily get on. Kennedy is well built and has plenty of speed. Gaboury and Anderson, other High School men, were also out. Gaboury impressed some of the railbirds yesterday afternoon, and he is expected to turn out regularly during the next few weeks. Davis, who is trying for a place on the scrimmage, appears to be rather light. Wagner, another candidate for this division of the aggregation, is a likely player and is a possibility for the Red and White team if he works consistently and listens to the words of advice from Coach Hughes.

"Bill" had the boys working their heads off, literally, yesterday. After some easy work for about half an hour, he lined the men up and held a scrimmage practice. The tackling seems to be rather weak on the team, but this will no doubt be improved within the next few days under the watchful eye of "Bill." "Monty" Laing and Ross. All the veterans are taking interest in the younger men and are doing their utmost to give them the necessary confidence in order that they might take full advantage of their abilities.

Another practice is scheduled for half-past four this afternoon at the Stadium. More players are asked to

## BATTERY WORK EXPLAINED BY H. PROUDFOOT

Is Brother of D. G. Proudfoot Science '19.

CALL LENS "OUR HOME".

Tells How Battery Put 24 Bosch Batteries out of Fighting.

The following letter dealing with the work of the 6th (McGill) Siege Battery, has been received from Cadet H. G. W. Proudfoot, R.A.F., formerly with the McGill Battery. Cadet Proudfoot is a brother of D. G. Proudfoot, Sci. '19. He writes as follows: I think I will give you a rough outline of where I have been during the last sixteen months in France. We got our guns and stores at Leasner's Park Camp, just outside Woolwich, at which arsenal our guns were made. We left England from Folkestone, while the guns and stores went by another route. The personnel of the battery landed at Boulogne on March 15, 1917, while the guns and stores took some days longer.

We were billeted at St. Martin's Camp, situated on the high ground behind Boulogne. It was very cold here under canvas in such an exposed place. Upon leaving here it took us five days to reach our position on the front. The transportation was done by lorries with four tractors for the guns. These lorries were our ammunition column at the front. While on our way up the line travelling was done only during the day. Our sleeping quarters at night were old farm barns, although they were all right as far as comfort goes, but always infested with rats (a mere trifle to soldiers). Our arrival was carried out at night during a fierce artillery barrage, which we thought was very fine, because there were no shells coming back.

Our position was in Anzin, St. Albain, a little north of Arras, where we arrived about midnight. Here we were put in tents about 1,300 yards from the front line. Our guns came in three or four days later. We got numbers 1 and 2 in all right, but 3 and 4 sank into the mud up to their axles, and a week's hard work resulted in their being in position for the Vimy Ridge battle. We landed ten days before it was staged, and the second day in the line saw one of our officers wounded near Ecurie, while going up to establish an O.P. My job in those days was despatch carrying. I went to headquarters three times daily, 8 a.m., 11 a.m. and 9 p.m. Usually I got back from the last trip about midnight, as all had to wait for the Brigade Despatch Rider from Corps Headquarters. Sometimes I would have to take a watch over to be timed for a barrage at daybreak.

After Vimy we moved to the Arras-Lens road, between Ecurie and Thelus, from there to Thelus, thence to Roelencourt road. One day Fritz found our right section A and B guns, and gave us about 200 rounds H.E. We had three wounded, one of whom was Donald Beattie. We moved out of it further up the road towards Thelus, beside the left section. Fritz used to shell Thelus quite a lot, and we being on the outskirts got quite a lot of splinters. Thelus is now a powdered mound, the work mostly of British guns.

Our next position was at Bully-Grenay, which is farther north, near Lens. It is known to our fellows as "Our Home," because we could walk out of the gun pits down the road about a hundred yards and get eggs and potatoes. The civil population were still there, although Fritz shelled it every night. They would not go, because they were making too much money from our soldiers.

After Hill 70 fell to the Canadians, we moved up to Marais, a little mining village near Levur. This district is dotted with mine shafts. Our job there was counter-battery work, in other words, knocking out the enemy's batteries. This work is all right till your own battery is spotted, then usually a return compliment with interest. It was not long before Fritz found us, but not before our aeroplanes had signalled that we had ac-

(Continued on page 3).

turn out and help the team, as it is only through good practices that the players can round into condition. The members of the football squad were all examined by Dr. Harvey last night, and it is doubtful if any were ordered to give up the game.

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# McGill Daily

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MONTREAL, OCTOBER 2, 1918.

## THINGS ARE LOOKING UP.

Yesterday, the first day of the new term, showed an attendance at the college that was but little below the mark of the last two or three years; in the matter of numbers the change in the student body is not great. But in the all-important matter of the spirit which is apparent among the undergraduate at the beginning of the session, we believe that there is an alteration for the better. One cannot help feeling that the worst is past, and that from now on McGill, having safely weathered the storm, will continue to grow and give other evidences of returning life, until the regains the proud position once occupied by her, in the days before the war.

Perhaps one of the chief reasons for the existence of this spirit of optimism is the revival of football at the college on a larger scale than has been the case since 1914. Somehow the mind of the student connects the formation of a college football team with the presence of "college spirit" among the undergraduates, and, at the sight of several former "stars" who have been through the terrific trial of the front and who, on their return, are really to put all their skill and energy into the game which once was above all else important at the college, he feels that "Old McGill" is indeed coming into her own again.

In addition to these veteran footballers, there are in the ranks of the student body this year a considerable number of men who have been invalided home from France, or who, after having served at the front, have come home to complete their studies. These men are only the advance guard of a whole army of McGill men who, in ever-increasing numbers, will be coming pouring home to the "Alma Mater" they love, on the termination of the conflict. The important part that is to be played by the returned men at the college in years to come cannot be overestimated. Many of them, it may be, will not be like the merry, careless throng of students that used to fill the Union and the various Faculty buildings; some will be prematurely aged and sobered by the mighty experience they have undergone. But they will have gained something that, to our mind, will more than compensate for what has been lost, a knowledge of the real values, of things in life, something that has been given to them before they anticipated it.

It is to this body of war-scarred men that we must leave the upholding of McGill fair name in the years to come. And truly, after what we have seen and heard during the last four years, what apprehension for the future need we have? The deeds of McGill men in this war constitute a deathless record that will serve as a reminder to the students of tomorrow that they have a name to uphold that was second to none in bearing the brunt of a struggle that will never be forgotten.

## THE EVER-USEFUL SANDBAG.

London, England. — "Has anyone realized the part which the sandbag plays in this war? It is not only a protective barrier against bullets, but it is used at nearly every turn in the life of the soldier in the line," writes Capt. R. F. W. Rees.

"It is a wonderful thing, the sandbag. Rations come up in it; once a day it brings the home letters that are looked forward to more than anything else; it is hung up in the trench for the depositing of tins, and paper . . . the wise old soldier wraps it round his feet when he has to negotiate slippery trench boards, or when he has to sleep on a cold fire step.

"These are only a few of the auxiliary uses of the sandbag. It is in the building of homes that it comes to its very own. When you cease to live in a numbered house in a select street, and have for address a map reference in a sunken road in France, you forget the bricks and mortar of civilization and settle down to the sandbag habit. There is no housing problem to face. If you find no room, you pay a visit to the nearest R. E. Dump, and then proceed to build your own mansion with a few hundred sandbags and a couple of sheets of corrugated iron.

"You have no idea what a comfortable house they make until you have tried it. No time is lost. 'Header' and 'stretcher,' up go the walls; and if you happen to have a man or two with architectural tendencies you may get some fine effects. If you are wise—and very, very lucky—you persuade a sapper corporal to supervise the job for you. . . . It is a cheap way of building a house.

"In billets, too—those palatial places where the Boche shells have left here and there a wall standing, and a few cellars more or less water-tight—the sandbag is a useful ally. With it you can build wind screens, and cozy inglenooks, and armchairs once we even fashioned a Chesterfield which was the envy of all the other messes. The earth in them may be

damp, but there again the sandbag provides the solution, for half a dozen empty bags will make you quite a dry cushion.

"For roofing purposes the sandbag can give points to tiles. For mending a broken window pane it has its advantages over glass. It makes an efficient tablecloth, which you can afterwards use as a duster or a dish-cloth—although in this latter capacity it leaves something to be desired, for it mottles. This little peculiarity also affects its uses as a food carrier. Nobody who has ever lived in the line will forget the flavor of sandbag in everything that is eaten. It would be much more popular if it did not mottle.

"Altogether, one fails even to imagine a war without sandbags. The whole effect of the thing would be spoilt. They are the foundation of war-time society.

"Down the Sandbag Road, old thing, that is where we be;

Jerry-builder, architect, landlord and lessee—

We are all the lot in one (how'd you like the load?)

Living at coordinates, down the Sandbag Road!"

An Irishman entered a jewelry store to buy a clock and the clerk showed him one for twenty-five dollars.

"Twenty-five dollars? Howly murther! For that little bit av a clock? Is there something wonderful about that bit av a clock, will yez tell me?"

"Certainly," said the clerk. "That is an eight-day clock."

"And what is that?" asked the Irishman.

"Why, it goes eight days without winding."

"So much as that?" said the Irishman, scratching his head. "Begorra, there's wan thing I'd like to be after asking yez. If that bit av a clock goes eight days without winding, how long, for the sake of St. Patrick, will it go if yez wind it?"

When may a man call his wife "honey"? When she has a large comb in her head.

## COLLEGE YEAR INAUGURATED BY DR. MOYSE

(Continued from page 1).

rendered by the 30,000 Anglo-Canadians in the city of Montreal to McGill. Of this number, said the writer of the article, 1,500 at least were males between the ages of fifteen and twenty and one-twentieth of these should avail themselves of the opportunity of a university education. Parents were urged to show appreciation of the work of the college.

"That," said Vice-Principal Moyse, "is McGill in 1854. The same appeal has been made a half a dozen times since."

He then proceeded to take up the question of the affiliated colleges at Vancouver and Victoria. It had long been expected that these colleges would bid good-bye to McGill after having prospered with her assistance, and would become independent institutions. The tour of British Columbia upon which the Vice-Principal had lately been engaged, however, had been a revelation to him, and a joy as well. Everywhere he had met with the highest appreciation of what McGill had done in stepping into the breach at a time of need—pulling them out of the mire, to quote the words of one gentleman with whom the speaker had conversed. It had been stated that the assistance rendered by McGill to these institutions was a mere waste of time and money, but the fitting answer was given that it was not a financial venture. The help given was now bringing about its result after many days, (applause).

The next subject taken up was the list of donations received by the university during the past year. \$50,000 was the gift by bequest of the late Dr. James Douglas, which was to be added to a former donation of \$150,000 for the erection of student edifices. In connection with this bequest, Vice-Principal Moyse stated that he hoped soon to see the first student hall built for McGill was in need of something like hall life. The Union, of course, did a great deal, but nevertheless halls in the Oxford and Cambridge sense were necessary to provide a refining influence and a stronger academic feeling.

When mentioning the gift of one million dollars from the Carnegie Corporation the speaker quoted the reason given as being something of which any university might be proud—"in recognition of the noble and devoted service and sacrifice of McGill towards Canada's part in the Great War, upon which depends the rule of laws among nations and the freedom not only of Canada but of the United States and of the democracies of the whole world."

There were other donations, too, which had the war as their burden, of which one was mentioned—that of L. W. Noyes to the University of Chicago to the amount of two and a half millions of dollars for the education of soldiers and sailors and their descendants, and in addition a free tuition fund provide the perpetuation of instruction in American History and the duties of citizenship.

Vice-Principal Moyse then dealt with the fashion in which McGill men in this war had falsified the predictions of such men as Goldwin Smith, who in the course of a controversy had said, "I will believe that Canada is a part of the British Empire when I find one Canadian youth going across the seas to lay down his life for Great Britain." The action of Canadian men during the Boer War might conceivably be placed to the edification of youth by Goldwin Smith, what would he say now if he saw the honour roll of our university?

The reading of the Honour Roll called forth many bursts of applause. It is indeed a record to be proud of. Of graduates of the university, 1360 had enlisted, and of these 146 had been killed or died of wounds, 217 had been wounded, 122 had been awarded the Military Cross or Military Medal, 70 the Distinguished Service Order, the Distinguished Service Cross or the Distinguished Conduct Medal, 35 had been created C.M.G.C.B. or B.E., and 30 had obtained other honours.

The record of the undergraduates was also a glorious one. No less than 725 had given up their studies at McGill in order of fight for their country, 100 had been killed and 130 wounded. The decorations and honours gained by them were as follows:—M.C. or M.M., 58; D.S.O., D.S.C. or D.C.M., 10; other honours, 12. Of the total number enlisted, 200 were from Arts, 90 from Medicine, 315 from Applied Science, 25 from Law, 90 from Agriculture and five from Dentistry.

The past students in no way fell behind their comrades. Those who enlisted numbered 240, the killed were 48, the wounded 58. The M.C. or M.M. had been awarded to 22, the D.S.O., D.S.C. and D.C.M. to 12 and honours to five.

The total amounted to 2,325 enlisted, 295 killed, 405 wounded and 356 decorated.

Most glorious, perhaps, of all were the names of Dr. Scrimgeour and Corp. Fred Fisher, the two McGill V.C.'s, and the reading of the record of their well-deserved honour called

## NOTICES

### Medicine '22 Meeting.

A meeting of the class of Med. '22, is called for 3 p.m. to-day in the Old Med. building, immediately after chemistry lecture.

### Sci. Undergrad. to Meet.

The first meeting of the Science Undergraduate Society will be held this afternoon at five o'clock in room 33. All undergraduates are urged to be present at this meeting which will only last for a short time.

Unfortunately, most of the officers of the society that were elected last spring have not returned this year. The offices thus left vacant are President, vice-president, and treasurer. These offices must be filled as quickly as possible in order that the work of the society may proceed without delay.

Nominations for these offices, signed by at least ten undergraduates, should be ready to be handed in at the meeting this afternoon. The president and the vice-president must be from the present senior year, and the secretary from the present junior year.

forth a burst of applause from the audience.

The speaker stated that it was quite safe to say that 2,500 at least had enlisted, as there were doubtless a great many serving of whom the University authorities had no knowledge. McGill, after all, was only doing her part along with Toronto University, Dalhousie and all the other Canadian colleges. The students has sprung to arms at the call, and indeed, who should be the first at such a time but they.

After a reference to the manner in which a large number of men who had left their universities or become "remittance men" had at the outbreak of the war, heard the clarion call from their homeland and answered it in a fashion that showed that they had never forgotten the training they had received at school and college, the speaker proceeded to deal with the Khaki University that had been established in England.

In sketching the beginning of this institution, Dr. Moyse stated that the first impulse was given by a number of Y.M.C.A. men who wanted instruction, and these were joined by a number of men who had been to college and wished to continue their education. They called upon Principal Tory of Alberta University to take charge of the organization of the proposed college. Principal Tory travelled to England and was thoroughly successful in his work, conducting his plans with two ends in view, the education of the men during the present war, and the greater work to be carried on during demobilization. He felt that the movement must be widened, and that he must obtain the support of the various universities of Canada. He therefore returned to this country and organized a strong academic board, of which Sir William Peterson, Principal of McGill University, is a member. This board was to take over the instruction of the students of the Khaki University. In his appeal to Canada for a half million to enable the work to be carried on satisfactorily, Principal Tory again met with success.

Gradually the colleges sprang up, and they now number eleven. Up to May last, no less than 8,000 were registered, of whom 2,351 were studying commercial subjects, 1,343 agriculture and 1,503 engineering. Lectures delivered numbered 341, and this total attendance amounted to 170,000. Most of these men would be available for the classes during demobilization. The authorities at home have co-operated to extent of sending over lists of high school pupils and the Department of Education has provided lists of teachers.

The Vice-Principal here read a most interesting letter received by him from Dr. Troy, which, in part, went as follows:—

"We have now over 1,800 men registered in Correspondence courses alone, studying everything from Steam Engines to University Matriculation and we are also doing some work for advanced students, supply them with literature and questionnaires which form a sort of outline for them to think over the work done.

"This work is spreading rapidly through the Forestry areas, Base Camps, and Hospitals and in quarters where organized teaching cannot be carried out.

"Just to-day I ordered 60 libraries of 120 volumes each, to be sent to battalions in France. These libraries are a source of great interest to the men in connection with their life in Canada after the war.

"The work has aroused great interest, and many of the Army men are good enough to say that it is the best piece of work being done in the Army, from the point of view as to its value to the men.

"We shall probably have 150 libraries in full operation with about four central libraries as distributing centres, before the first of November.

I hope this gives you the information you wanted. In any case, you can imagine our work, as you know the places in England where we are working, and you can think of lines

# LOGAN'S

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ABOVE CHILD'S

## Just Opened

Those who like to be well dressed will have another opportunity of choice in an entirely new clothing establishment which opened to-day, The Quality Clothes Shop, 142 Peel Street. This Shop is a little out of the ordinary; in the first place it starts off most auspiciously, on premises in which the goods can be shown off to the highest advantage, being practically the best daylight and night-lit shop in the City of Montreal, and located, as it is, over Child's Restaurant, is central for everyone to get at.

What makes the Quality Clothes Shop a little different from all others is the fact that there are not only many styles of cloth in the stock, but both suits and overcoats are made of the very newest goods, of the very latest patterns and designs. The show-room is over two thousand square feet, besides the large making-room of the same area at the back. There is practically nothing in the clothing line that cannot be secured in this store. A special feature is that garments will be made to order at the same price as those ready for service.

The idea of this Shop is a joint one of Mr. Donald Logan, who, for over twenty years, has been in the service of manufacturing high-grade clothes, and this is the idea that he and his son "Bobby" (who is now overseas), have had a shop where a man can get clothes made of good material, in the latest style and at a reasonable price or otherwise, to give a Dollar's value for a Dollar received. Mr. Logan selects all his own stock, and all the manufacturing is done under his own personal supervision and with both his and his son's friends, the new firm of Donald and Bobby Logan, under the name of the Quality Clothes Shop, should do a big business with those in Montreal who like to be well dressed.

of communication going out from 31 Bedford Square to these various localities, and to about 50 or 60 Hospitals and Forestry centres in England, from John O'Gros's to Land's End, and from the south of France to the battle line."

The speaker then brought out the importance of this movement as one of adults, pointing out that the various movements of workingmen, such as the foundation of Mechanics' Institutes, had as a rule come to nothing in the end. This was true, he said, of workingmen's colleges all the way down to the present time. The Khaki College was calculated to provide education for adults in many special departments, and to keep libraries always at hand for their use.

In closing, Vice-Principal Moyse wished the new students Godspeed in their college courses and exhorted them to do what they could to watch their speech, the one thing that marks the truly educated man. Morality and reading are the two essentials to the true college man.

## LIBERTY LOAN COMPETITIONS

Industrial honor pennants, a new development in Liberty Loan campaigning, will be awarded to all establishments which show that 75 per cent. of their employees have subscribed to the fourth Liberty Loan.

This recognition of patriotism, it is announced, will not interfere with the plan heretofore of awarding honor flags to all communities exceeding their quotas. The competition in each federal reserve district will be conducted under the rules prescribed by the Liberty Loan executive committee of the district.

The National Loan Organization counts strongly on the plans for awarding honor pennants to individual business establishments or other organizations to swell the loan total and the number of subscribers, inasmuch as it will promote competition within smaller units than entire communities.

Stores, factories or organizations will be given cardboard emblems for window display when 75 per cent or more of their employees or members subscribe, and this will be exchanged for a pennant after the campaign is finished and the total percentage is determined.

In answer to queries from flag manufacturers, the Treasury explains that the copyright of the originator's design for the honor pennant has been assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury and consequently the pennants may be made only on official order.

## SWARTMORE COLLEGE FOOTBALL

Swartmore College will play a complete schedule of football this season. This decision has just been rendered by the athletic council in the following statement:

"Owing to the uncertainty of the athletic situation in the colleges, the Swartmore College athletic committee has up to this time refrained from making any public announcement of its position in regard to football this fall. After due consideration of the time needed for practice and trips, permission has been granted to the management to carry out its schedule complete. Practice will start at once."

## SODA FOUNTAINS TO CLOSE.

After issuing on Friday a "request" that all soda fountains throughout the State of Massachusetts be temporarily closed in view of a prevailing emergency—a request which did not mention saloons and hotel bars—the Emergency Health Committee, named by Governor McCall, modified its plans and, in a subsequent statement, placed the responsibility of continuing business directly upon the store-keepers.

The matter of closing, also, all places where intoxicants are sold was mentioned at the meeting of the committee, which preceded the publication of its request. The request was sent to the newspapers at noon. The committee is scheduled to meet again on Monday.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, a member who left the meeting early, said later that she thought the saloons also should be closed. Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, and also a member of the emergency committee, did not believe the saloons should be included in the request. Dr. Eugene R. Kelley, state health commissioner, taking a similar position, held that the saloons were more careful in washing glasses than the average soda dispensary. Two other members of the State Board of Health entirely disagreed with the commissioner's expressed views, one of them declaring that nothing but "political pull" will grant the saloon-keepers immunity.

The other members of the emergency health committee are A. C. Ratshesky and James J. Phelan, both bankers.



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## "ROUTINE" WORK IN R.A.F. MOST EXCITING

Several Incidents Which Pilots  
Call "Commonplace."

It is hardly possible to convey any adequate impression of the intense adventurous activity of the Royal Air Force daily routine during the present offensive operations in France. The following are typical incidents — so typical indeed as to have been accepted by all concerned as routine features of one day's work, too commonplace to call for any record. And yet we have been told the romance of war has ceased to be.

A pilot flying a scout machine over the German lines was able, unperceived, to fall on behind a hostile formation of nine machines just leaving its own aerodrome. He followed without being noticed till the Hun formation met a British artillery observation machine on a lower level. Two of the German machines left the formation and dived to attack. Instantly the following English pilot swooped on one of them, getting in a burst from his machine gun which caused it to side-slip into and interlock with its companion. Following them up, he put in another burst which sent them both crashing to earth in flames.

That night, two British machines detailed for the purpose of watching a German aerodrome from which night bombing machines worked, sighted a hostile machine preparing to land. The enemy maneuvered frantically, vainly trying to evade the night hawks. Round and round the drome they circled, until finally, when quite low down one of the British pilots was able to bring his machine gun to bear. The German landed — a crashed and blazing machine.

In the afternoon the enemy, being hard pressed by allied troops, and fearing for the safety of his observation balloons, began to move these back. A British scout sighted two of the "sausages" being towed by teams of horses. He was flying low, and a heavy fire was directed at him from the ground. Heedless of this, however, he still dived lower and succeeded in setting one of them on fire. Driven from the remaining balloon by the increasing hail of bullets, he next directed his attention to the anti-tank gun. The gunners hastily limbered up, but his fire stamped their team, and the gun upset in a ditch. By this time, he had been wounded twice, but noticing various parties of infantry concentrating in the vicinity he attacked and dispersed them before returning to his aerodrome.

Another pilot, seeing a party of Germans collected in the open, descended to investigate and found that they were exulting over a British machine that had been brought down in their lines. A bomb released from a height of only 100 feet effectively dispersed them, after which he dropped three more bombs on other parties of troops near by. During this performance, however, his machine was so severely damaged by rifle fire, that he soon had to descend alongside an English cavalry outpost. Not yet having exhausted his enthusiasm, he procured a rifle and put in some dismounted cavalry fighting before borrowing a horse and returning to his aerodrome.

An American pilot attached to a British squadron was returning with an English observer from a bombing raid, when they were attacked by two formations of enemy scouts. The first German machine to close was at once shot down in flames by the observer, to be followed closely to the same fiery end by another, which was attacking from the rear. In the fight that ensued, two more hostile machines were so damaged that they spun downwards and were seen to crash. Naturally, in such an encounter the British machine was badly shot about, but luckily neither occupant was hit, and the pilot was just able to land his war-worn craft safely behind our lines.

An English two-seater was on important reconnaissance work and, in spite of furious "Archie" fire, remained over the position to get the required information. At last a shot pierced the petrol tank. The petrol spurted out and saturated the pilot. Realizing the instant danger of fire, the observer climbed out in the lower plane and succeeded in plugging the hole with his glove. Banking and sideslipping to disconcert the gunners' aim, the pilot headed for the British lines, still with his observer grimly clinging to the plane and holding the improvised plug in place. Here he remained until the pilot was within a minute of landing.

These are not exceptional incidents, but are simply taken at random from the Royal Air Force routine during the present offensive.

## INVITATION FOR LAW STUDENTS.

The Law students of McGill and Laval were invited as guests by the manager of the Orpheum Theatre last evening to see the French plays which are being presented this week. The plays are L'enigme by Paul Hervieu and La Chance du Mari by de Fiers et Cailhava.

## THE CANTEEN IN FRANCE

London, England. — "Of the many organizations that have grown up for the comfort of the British soldier in France, probably the most appreciated is the system of general shops known as the Expeditionary Force Canteens," states Maj. C. J. C. Street, R. G. A. (author of "With the Guns," etc.).

"The soldier's ration is remarkably comprehensive. . . . But it is natural that the troops should desire to expend a certain amount of their pay in supplementing this ration, and in purchasing the various little comforts to which they have been accustomed at home. The Expeditionary Force Canteens have been established to meet this desire. It was recognized that a strange country could not be expected to provide British troops with the particular articles to which they were accustomed, and to which they attached great value. The morale of an army is very largely influenced by the attention paid to such apparent details as this.

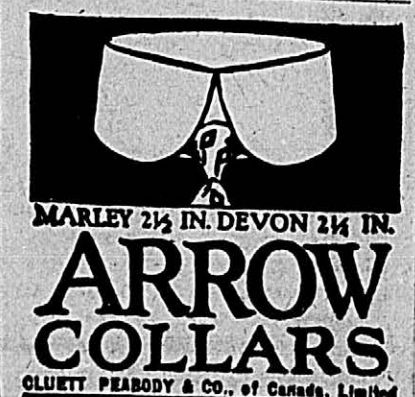
"The canteens are a military organization, and are based upon the principle that they should be self-supporting, but should not seek to make any profit. Their aim is to sell goods to the troops at a fair price, and to insure that such goods shall be reliable in quality. They cater for every need of officers and men, a scope that includes tinned food of every imaginable kind and all the conveniences of life in the trenches. The Expeditionary Force Canteens are the Whiteleys and Harrods and Selfridges of France, they sell everything that the heart of man can desire, including many things that are frequently unobtainable in England. A man who cannot find what he wants on their well-stocked counters must indeed be hard to please.

"All those who wear uniforms, officers, men, nurses, W. A. A. C.s, allied troops in the British zone, are all welcome, receive the same treatment, and are served at the same prices. There is no suggestion of profiteering, lists with current prices posted on them are hung in conspicuous places in every canteen, and it is very rarely, indeed, that any article mentioned in these lists is not procurable at that price. They are sold out occasionally, of course; it is impossible to be certain of delivery from the manufacturers in sufficient quantity in every case. But it is safe to say that there is far less difficulty in obtaining goods at the Expeditionary Force Canteens in France than there is at corresponding stores in England.

"By the courtesy of the French Government, all stores for sale in the canteens are imported into the country duty free. . . . This concession on the part of the French Government naturally involves a restriction on the activities of the canteens. It is necessary to issue stringent orders that nothing must be sold, directly or indirectly, from the canteens to the French civilian population, who would thus escape their fair share of the indirect taxation of the import duties.

"The canteens were first established at the bases, where their immediate success encouraged their extension. During 1915 one canteen was established in each army area, and since that time they have multiplied till every large centre, close up to the line or back in the training areas, is provided with a branch. They are to be found in towns under almost continuous shell-fire, and the service that they render under these conditions is as good as those at the bases. The soldier just out of the trenches finds in them a source of home comforts undreamt of by the fighting man in any previous campaign. They may justly be reckoned as one of the lesser triumphs of the present war.

"The way to the Expeditionary Force Canteen is always clearly marked by a series of direction boards, but it would be obvious enough without those aids, from the stream of purchasers going and returning. The canteen itself is usually a wooden hut, though it may be established in a deserted building, or even in a cellar. There is an entrance for officers, thronged by busy mess secretaries staggering under a load of cases filled with provisions for the ensuing month. Close by is the men's entrance, and here is assembled a queue of soldiers of all nationalities. . . . From morning till night, as long as the canteen is open, the brisk trade continues, a trade that goes far to maintain the traditional cheeriness of the British soldier."



## FINAL REGISTRATION FIGURES COMPLETED

Medicine Leads with 347 Students in All Years.

The following are the final registration figures as issued late yesterday at the Registrar's Office.

It will be noted that Medicine shows the greatest advance over the figures published in yesterday's Daily. Forty-five more names are added to the roll in Medicine; seven more in Arts; three in Science; three in Law; three in Dentistry; and two in Pharmacy. The figures for Commerce remain the same.

The complete list follows:—

Arts.	
First year, Men . . . . .	67
Women . . . . .	44
Second year, Men . . . . .	19
Women . . . . .	53
Third year, Men . . . . .	19
Women . . . . .	27
Fourth year, Men . . . . .	13
Women . . . . .	28
Total . . . . .	241
Total attendance last year . . . . .	320

Commerce.	
First year . . . . .	10
Second year . . . . .	4
Total . . . . .	14

Medicine.	
First year, Men . . . . .	100
Women . . . . .	4
Second year, Men . . . . .	58
Women . . . . .	4
Third year . . . . .	59
Fourth year . . . . .	41
Fifth year . . . . .	40
Total . . . . .	306

Dentistry.	
First year . . . . .	17
Second year . . . . .	10
Third year . . . . .	10
Fourth year . . . . .	4
Total . . . . .	41

Total in Medicine and Dentistry . . . . .	
317	
Pharmacy students . . . . .	
14	
Number attending last year . . . . .	
26	

Law.	
First year . . . . .	25
Second year . . . . .	7
Third year . . . . .	8
Total . . . . .	40
Total last year . . . . .	30

Applied Science.	
First year . . . . .	66
Second year . . . . .	37
Third year . . . . .	28
Fourth year . . . . .	25
Total . . . . .	156
Total last year . . . . .	160

## MEETING OF SCI. JUNIORS.

Yesterday afternoon the Science Juniors held the first meeting of the year. The officers that were elected for the ensuing year are—President, J. R. Dunbar; vice-president, J. M. Powell; secretary-treasurer, H. E. Bradley.

After the election of officers, the

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## BATTERY WORK EXPLAINED BY H. PROUDFOOT

(Continued from page 1).

counted for 24 batteries. Old Fritz found us, but not before our aero-planes took over the 158th Battery's guns and position, while they took ours. The work at Paschendale was left to the Canadians. This made the third victory for us in 1917. Out of five attacks the Canadians were in three, and the three most successful. We have only four divisions, but they are worth any full army. After Paschendale we went on rest leave to Ham, about twenty minutes' walk from L., north of Berthume, from there to Villers-au-bors, near Mons St. Eloi, where we took a course in musketry for about a month. We then got 6-in.

howitzers instead of 8-inch, which we had at first.

Our next position was in front of Souchy, then we moved to Petit Vimy in front of Thelus. I might add that up to the present the battery has not had a man killed, something very few units can say.

## LOYOLA TO HAVE SENIOR FOOT- BALL.

The Loyola College students have been making use of their spare time by training a senior football squad. Father Holland, who has charge of the athletics there, entertains great hopes of turning out a strong team. Although, so far, only practices have taken place, these have been very satisfactory, and games have been arranged with the senior teams of Westmount High, Lower Canada College and Catholic High.



## VERDANT ONES ROAM FREELY OVER CAMPUS

Unsophisticated Ones are Harmless Aggregation.

MANY OF TENDER YEARS.

Lordly Sophs as yet not Moved by Noisy Bleating.

The inevitable lectures which are the sine qua non (the editor objects to the use of slang, but he missed this) of college life are once more under way. The sophisticated are dropping back into the old time even tenor of their way, while the new element, scintillating the verdure characteristic of their species, have already taken possession of things in general.

A tour of the campus this morning revealed the freshmen in all their unsullied innocence and resplendent greenness. Here and there were knots of them engaged in earnest conjecture or cautious conversation, while in other places blatant vociferations indicated beyond question the proximity of the embryos.

Many and diverse were the perambulations of the unsophisticated ones. Closed doors were as paper before the indomitable and consuming curiosity of the youthful ones. The earnest deliberations of dignified seniors, pompous juniors and lordly sophomores had to give place to their noisy palaver. No classroom so sacred, no professor so imposing as to in the least damp the ardour of their curiosity. Their plea was investigation, and investigation it had to be and was regardless of propriety.

We understand that the newer element are less numerous this year than before. In our opinion, based upon observation, there is no cause to worry on this score, for what the present day embryos lack in numbers they abundantly make up for in gorgeous verdure and inimitable posture. In short, we see no cause for worry regarding the future of the University as long as the supply of present material is available—it is certain (i.e., the future of the University).

Although in the natural order of things the resplendent verdure of the youthful ones predominated the scene, there were other features which were in places scarcely less obvious. That particular element which—having survived the battering tempests of one year at college is permeated with but one aim and purpose of benevolence, that of so directing the steps of their youthful and unwary successors that they may ever after follow unerringly in the paths of righteousness—that element, I say, was very much in evidence. There was much swaggering, much hurrying hither and thither as if responsibilities pressed greatly. In short, to give unstintingly the credit so greatly deserved we can only say that if the youthful ones were not impressed with the wisdom, dignity and importance of their sophisticated brethren, the blame lies at their own door.

But now lectures are under way. The curly-headed, pink-faced newcomer, the world-wise swaggering sophomore, the dignified distinguished appearing junior and the earnest, almost sepulchral, senior have all to get their respective noses to the common grindstone—work. 'Oh! yes. There is one alternative. And hear, O Freshman, a hint to the wise is sufficient.

### A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

#### McGill Union Opened.

Proposal to concentra C. O. T. C. work outlined by Capt. Simpson. By working hard in the first term, it was possible to finish by Christmas.

Student assaulted in McGill grounds at night by unknown assailants.

#### ELECTION OF SCI. '21 EXECUTIVE.

During a meeting of Science '21, yesterday afternoon, the executive for the coming year was elected, as follows: President, Cuddy; vice-president, M. Yates; secretary, A. Hamilton; treasurer, T. O'Sullivan.

#### PRESIDENT OF VARSITY BACK.

Sir Robert Falconer, president of Toronto University, arrived at an Atlantic port on Monday on a British liner. Sir Arthur Yapp, head of the English Young Men's Christian Association, and E. H. Sothern, the actor, both of whom will aid in the loan campaign; Dr. Benjamin Rand, philosophical librarian of Harvard University, and Lord Charnwood, who is to speak at the unveiling of a statue of Abraham Lincoln at Springfield, Ill., October 5, were among the passengers.

Cholly (to Irishman ringing for bell)—"Aw, my man, why is this bell ringing?"

Irishman—"Can't you see, you phool? It's because O'im pullin' the r-r-rope."

## R. V. C. NOTES

### Listen Freshies.

You are very young and green and inexperienced and as fortune guides your footsteps down the classes balls of learning and you view the terrifying beings who belong to the upper years no doubt your soul quails within you. We speak with some faint recollection of our own feelings so many years ago when we first set out on the quest for knowledge. As you are so young and tender we should like to comfort you by some reflections gathered from the wisdom of years. Remember Freshies all the Upper Classmen were once Freshies too. They survived, so there is always a chance for you.

Don't be afraid of the tophs. They are not as terrifying as they appear. Only last year things were experiencing the same sensations which afflict you now. Treat them with respect and don't appear too much at your ease and they won't hurt you. As for the Juniors and Seniors—they are just a species of contented middle aged people who look on with toleration and a certain amount of amusement at the doings of the lower years. They are perfectly harmless we assure you, and we are very well acquainted with them. The Faculty may appear to inhabit a higher plane than yourselves but in reality they have some human feelings and are not as dangerous as they seem at first.

Now just a few hints as to the proper behaviour of the young and uninitiated. Treat everybody with respect. If you meet any superior beings near the door let them pass through first and if you hold it open for them you are sure to gain a little of their good opinion. Show that you realize your own unimportance and don't make yourself conspicuous by trying to hide your greenness and to appear quite at your ease. The Sophs will take it out of you at initiation time if your behaviour is lacking, in any respect, those qualities which go to make up the proverbial Freshman. At any rate cheer up! Life isn't as gloomy as it looks for the first few days.

### Lost.

Lost from the Residents Cloak Room of R.V.C., a fountain pen. Will the person who took this by mistake please return it to the R.V.C. porter.

### Second-Hand Books.

Anyone wishing to buy second-hand books, look at the notice board in the Common Room of the R.V.C.

### SALT FROM SEA WATER.

A recent issue of the Anglo-Norwegian Trade Journal gives an account of an industry which is likely to come into existence in Norway as a result of the blockade, the scarcity of tonnage, and the high freights, which have combined to make salt a very expensive commodity for fishermen.

"Mr. Henrik Bull has been experimenting in Norway," the Anglo-Norwegian Trade Journal states, "with a new method of producing salt from sea water by electrical means, at the same time utilizing the heat generated by the evaporating process."

"It might have been a natural thing perhaps for the State to have explored the possibility of the new invention, but quick action is essential under present circumstances, and private enterprise stands ready to provide 20,000,000 kroner for building two factories at once without waiting for the result of further experiments. It is reported that one of the ship-owners of the new generation, Mr. Olaf Orvig, of Bergen, supported by the former Premier, Mr. Michelsen, are ready to lead the new undertaking."

"The first factory is intended to produce 60,000 tons annually, and could be ready within a year, and the second factory of the same size six months later."

"Attention has been specially drawn to the fact that the promoters are not asking for any monopoly, nor are they asking for any artificial price for salt."

In the footnote the Journal adds: "Since writing the above we find that the Parliamentary Committee recommends that the government shall enter into an agreement with Mr. Orvig. Among the recommendations are the following: Special conditions should be inserted to prevent the formation and all trade should be free, and no of any monopoly or trust, all imports, body should have any preferential right of purchasing of the new factory; in case of any scarcity of salt the Norwegian authorities should be able to dictate the distribution; and they should also be entitled to appoint a member of the board, or failing this, two members of the representative committee; the company should be subject to public control so that nothing is done detrimental to the interests of the consumers. The committee also contemplated demanding the right of future purchase, but this condition has been dropped."

### A SILVER EQUATOR.

One billion silver dollars, laid in a row, says Gas Logic, each coin just touching the one before it and the one following, would form a line that would reach practically around the entire world.

## NOTICE TO JUNIORS.

In another column of this issue appears a report of a meeting of Sci. '20. The class elected two delegates to a meeting of the Junior years to consider the question of the Annual. The other junior years are requested to elect two delegates each to this meeting, and to get in touch with one of the Science delegates, P. arose and W. H. Schippl, or with the president of Sci. '20, J. R. Dunbar. As there are so very few Juniors back this year, there will be a lot of work for these few to do in connection with the Annual, so the sooner things are started, the better.

## FOOTBALL AT RENNELAER.

Troy, N. Y.—With 438 new students entered for the war engineering course at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute class men returned, including a number of the fastest interscholastic football players of the East. Coach J. M. Reed is finding the selection of the institute varsity team a problem of a surfeit of excellent material.

More than 100 students have been tried out in football this season, but the coach has reduced this number to under 40 this week. In the scrimmages of the stiff practice this week the general line-up of the varsity group against the scrubs has been about as follows: Erbe, fullback; Raymond and Applebaum, halfbacks; Eller and Shankey, quarterbacks; Captain Richards, centre; Voorhies and Bartz, guards; Lawlor and Alvarez, tackles; Sweet and Frank, ends.

The veterans from last year's team remaining are Captain Richards, Sweet, Frank, Shankey and Voorhies. Shankey, who has been attending the Plattsburg training camp, got into the game this week with all the dash that speeded up the Polytechnic squad last season. Erbe comes to the institute from Brown University, where he played fullback on the college second team last season, and Raymond, who has been tried at end and back, is also a college player, having transferred to Polytechnic. Eller, who is a graduate of the Hutchinson High School at Buffalo, looks good for the quarterback place here. Lawlor, a New York City High School boy, has been showing well at tackle. Wagner, 19, has been substituting in the backfield, where there is very close competition, with good results.

One or two changes may be made necessary in the Rensselaer schedule due to war conditions in the colleges. The Massachusetts "Aggies" this week cancelled their game for Oct. 19, at Amherst, but Manager Nussbaumer of the institute team, has received a request for two home-and-home games with Williams College, which has cancelled games with the most distant colleges.

## POTASH PROSPECTS IN U.S.A.

New York, N.Y.—In the second part of his speech at the National Chemical Exposition, Dr. Charles H. Herty discussed potash and medicinal. Concerning the latter, he pointed out the danger that American directors appointed over enemy-owned property by the Alien Property Custodian may pile up undue profits for the benefit of Germany after the war.

"We do not need such assets for settlement of war claims," said Dr. Herty. "Away with such flaunting of German superiority."

Dr. Herty said that independence in potash can be assured if America "makes up its mind that it will no longer be dependent upon Germany for its supplies; but its mind must be made up quickly. This is one of the most urgent questions, in both its economic and political aspects, before this country to-day. We cannot afford to neglect it."

"The blockade of German ports produced a great shortage not only of coal-tar chemicals, but also of potash for fertilizers. In many respects the two situations were closely analogous—the acute shortage, the complete dependence and the consequent sharp rise in prices. In the case of the coal-tar products the situation was met by a prompt union of forces on the part of producers and consumers, the latter being largely New England mill men who would not shy at the matter of protection of a home industry by tariff. The chief consumers of potash, however, are the cotton planters of our southern states, and, among these, advocacy of a protective tariff was unthinkable. Producers and consumers therefore failed to get together for the common fight against foreign dependence."

"The abundance of raw material is just as favorable for a domestic potash industry as was the case in the coal-tar chemical industry. Wherever we turn potash is at hand, in forms, however, too slowly available for plant food, but awaiting the skill of the chemist, backed by necessary capital."

## COLLEGE PROFESSOR ARRESTED AS A SPY

Former Member of Faculty of Pittsburgh University and Others Apprehended.

With a multi-millionaire, a college professor, and a civil engineer under arrest, and a score of special agents of the Department of Justice rounding up and interrogating members of the German Club at Pittsburgh, Richard L. Crawford, United States Attorney, expressed an opinion that they had uprooted a nest of German agents who have been operating there, spreading propaganda and collecting military information which finally found its way to Germany. The men arrested are Charles F. Banning, chairman of the board of directors of the Banning Copper Company, Ltd., and vice-president of the Huessner Engineering Company of Pittsburgh; Prof. George Stockline, formerly a member of the faculty of the University of Pittsburgh; and Kurt Huessner, president of the Huessner Engineering Company, a business partner of Banning.

Banning, who is a naturalized American, is charged with violating the Espionage Act. He was released on \$5000 bail for a hearing. Stockline, after his arrest by agents of the Department of Justice, and after being killed by the special agents, was locked up in the Allegheny County jail as an alien enemy. The arrest was made on a summary presidential warrant.

Huessner was taken into custody on Sept. 6 last by Department of Justice agents, and secretly confined in the Allegheny County jail. It developed, following Banning's arrest, that he had been killed daily by special agents.

United States Attorney Crawford states that more arrests will follow the interrogation of certain members of the German Club.

In the complaint lodged against Banning, it is charged that he openly remarked at the German Club that the "American officers were dopes," and that "Germany would avenge America's entry into the war," and that "the United States would suffer the same fate as Rumania."

It is further alleged that Banning was in close touch with the intellectual element of Germans in Pittsburgh. He appeared to be their leader, and on two Fridays of each month would meet them at the German Club, ostensibly to howl.

Banning came to America a number of years ago and amassed a fortune estimated at \$4,000,000. He was naturalized on Sept. 10, 1903, after which he immediately returned to Germany and took up his residence in Berlin.

He returned to America only every two years up to 1914, when he came to Pittsburgh, where he has since remained. He makes his residence at the Duquesne, one of the most exclusive clubs in Pittsburgh.

## AINS OF BRITISH MUSIC SOCIETY.

London, England.—A new association is in course of formation, having for its object the fostering of British music. The aim of its promoters is to raise the standard of native art, which is so full of rich promise at the present time, to that of continental nations. They speak of the "golden glories of the great Elizabethan school of music" as something that may be again paralleled in England. Truly a unique standard of excellence! And yet who can accomplish much without aiming high?

The methods of the society are set out as follows:

(A) The organization of a well-directed propaganda on behalf of British music, both at home and abroad, by means of: (1) Lectures and articles in leading newspapers, and periodicals at home and abroad. (2) The establishment of a central office in London, where information will be at the disposal of British and continental directors, artists, entrepreneurs, teachers and others who desire information and advice on the subject. (3) The creation of branches of the society in the cities and towns of Britain and other countries. (4) The issue of a periodical bulletin to record the progress of British music, and give due notification or arrangements, etc. (5) The encouragement of British interpretative artists, both vocal and instrumental, to tour abroad.

(B) The fostering of British music by (1) Advice and possible aid with publishing music. (2) The rendering of assistance to orchestral and other performances of British music.

(C) The encouragement of and co-operation with any other societies having similar objects.

No undue emphasis will be laid on any particular musical clique, party, or school of British music, and the society will be free from any special connection with, or interest in, any firm of publishers or other business organizations. "All-British" concerts are not recommended, for the aim is that British music should take its proper position in the uplifting mission of music in the world.

It is proposed that all those interested in the spread of British music, irrespective of sex, or nationality, or profession, should be invited to become members—the only qualification being a desire to advance British music in every way.

The subscription is one guinea per annum (life subscription 20 guineas).

Professional musicians, those engaged in educational work of any kind, choir or chorus singers, and all in statu pupillari, may join at a reduced subscription of 5 shillings per annum. A donation fund will be opened, and it is proposed that concerts be given on behalf of the funds of the association.

Members will receive all publications of the society, advice, information, and either free or privileged admission to any lectures or concerts specially arranged by the association in any city or country where there is a centre or branch.

There is a strong committee of management of which the names are as follows: Mr. Adrian Boulton, Mr. W. W. Cobbett, Mr. Alvin Langdon Coburn, Sir Edward Cooper, Mr. Edward J. Dent, Mr. W. R. Davies, the Rev. Dr. E. H. Fellowes, Col. W. J. Galloway, Mr. H. Cart de Lafontaine, Mrs. W. Lee Mathews, Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, and Maj. E. Geoffrey Tovey. Dr. A. Bagfield Hull will be the director of the new association, and it is understood that a musical evening will be given in London in October when several new compositions will be heard.

## ATHLETICS IN AMERICAN COLLEGES RESTRICTED.

Washington, D.C.—Football and other games between schools and universities having units of the Student Army Training Corps will not be permitted prior to November 1 necessitating the absence of students overnight from the city in which the school is located. After Nov. 1 absences for not longer than from Friday night to Sunday night will be granted to members of athletic teams. Only two games may be played involving absence from Friday night until Sunday night.

These regulations were outlined in an announcement recently by the War Department. Letters containing the regulations have been sent to all colleges maintaining units of Student Army Training Corps.

## FLAX STRAW CONSERVATION.

Regina, Sask.—Returning from a trip to the East, where he has been investigating the possibilities of western flax straw, J. B. Musselman, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association, states that experiments have fully proved the mechanical feasibility of its use for various purposes, but that more extensive research would be necessary to establish the commercial value of the project in connection with its use for twine. It had been shown that excellent cordage, suitable for binder twine, could be manufactured from western flax straw provided that precautions were taken

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not to break the straw too severely in threshing. The association has spent a considerable sum in experimenting and intended to continue the work thus begun with the view of utilizing the large amount of flax straw which was wasted in the West each year.

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